The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881. NUMBER 26.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 10 DECEMBRE 1881.

LA PAIX.

Nous revenons sur nos opinions déjà énoncées dans des numéros précédents de notre journal, à l'égard des individus qui pour des motifs personnels, ont maintenu le parti Républicain ici dans un état déplorable. Depuis quatre ans nous faisons pire que végéter politiquement parlant. Aucun avantage ne nous ait venu des sacrifices que pendant plus de douze ans, nous nous sommes fait un devoir d'offrir aux grands principes tels que constitués, dans la grande charte du pays, et cependant sans les menées de quelques intéressés, déjà, depuis ce temps, nous serions en pleine voie de prospérité; car si nous comparons le règne des Républicains depuis 1868 jusqu'à 1874, d'avec celui des Démocrates depuis 1874 jusqu'aujourd'hui, nous nous verrons que sous presque tous les rapports l'Etat était plus prospère sous le premier régime que sous le second. Il ne restait qu'à continuer le même système de gouvernement avec une tendance d'amélioration, mais non, la grande idée était lancée, elle fut mise à l'ordre du jour, "Politique du Sud." Nous savons aujourd'hui ce que nous vaut cette politique du Sud. Il suffit de jeter un regard sur les plusieurs Etats du Sud qui formaient la majorité Républicaine, pour comprendre le faux pas; il est même inutile à ce sujet d'entrer dans des détails, généralisons, et *rendons* nous compte, que depuis 1874 nous sommes au rang des reliques.

Il faut aujourdh'ui que la Louisiane reprenne sa place parmi les Etats qui représentent un capital, une majorité Républicaine. Notre majorité a été de 30,000, et quant le parti sera organisé, que des hommes sans peur et sans reproche seront mis en avant, il n'y a pas de raison pour qu'à ces 30,000 voix quelques autres milliers (sortis même des rangs de l'ennemi) ne viennent s'y ajouter et prouver enfin cette grande erreur, la "politique du Sud."

L'Administration Fédérale actuelle est essentiellement Républicaine, il lui importe de veiller à la protection des lois, et par contre à celle des citoyens. Le moment est venu de s'organiser dans tout l'Etat. L'appel du Comité Exécutif (Taylor Beattie, Chairman,) au peuple de la Louisiane, doit être l'objet de la plus grande considération de la part des présidents des différents wards de chaque paroisse de l'Etat; et le LOUISIANAIS ne manquera pas de le signaler avec constance.

Nous répétons, que ceux qui avaient cru devoir s'éloigner du grand foyer du parti, (pour s'assurer des places Fédérales en épousant les idées comprises dans la politique du Sud,) s'y rapprochent et que la fusion ait lieu amicalement et honorablement, que les rangs se resserent, et nous ne doutons pas que cette fois le succès sera si écrasant, qu'à l'instar des patriotes de la Virginie, l'ennemi dira peut être, pensera sûr,

"Mais quelle main puissante et secourable
A rappelé du ciel cette paix favorable."

L'UNION DU PARTI.

Nous avons essayé dans notre dernier numéro de faire comprendre la nécessité qu'il y a à maintenir le parti dans une union parfaite. Si pour être uni il ne suffisait que d'occuper une place, les choses telles qu'elles sont, seraient dans une condition heureuse; mais si la volonté du peuple doit être considérée, l'harmonie est de toute nécessité dans le parti. Et d'après le LOUISIANAIS cette harmonie ne comprend pas le contrôle exclusif des places Fédérales par ceux qui dernièrement encore opposaient de toutes leurs ressources, le chef de l'Administration actuelle, et ses amis; mais la réorganisation des forces du parti. Pour ce qu'il en est des rumeurs recueillies par les feuilles démocratiques à l'égard de la position prise par le Juge Beattie et ses amis représentant l'aile de Grant dans le parti; elles sont trop absurdes pour y prêter aucune attention. Pour ceux-ci, le succès du parti vient en premier lieu, les places ne sont qu'une question secondaire. Le but du LOUISIANAIS est d'établir que le côté "Stalwart" du parti n'est pas opposé à l'harmonie, mais qu'il a fait tout son possible pour purifier le parti dans l'Etat. Il a été beaucoup question de compromis, mais rien d'officiel n'est venu jusqu'à présent, depuis la position prise par le comité Stalwart à la dernière élection Nationale, laquelle position a été méconnue de l'autre côté.

Le LOUISIANAIS ne fait que représenter les vues de la masse, et de jour en jour nous en recevons des marques de considération. Nous serons toujours une sentinelle fidèle, sauvegardant les intérêts du peuple. Nous n'avons pas eu besoin de lutter pour nous trouver côte à côte avec l'Administration du Président Arthur, et pour preuve nous pouvons référer à nos colonnes de Mai, Juin et Juillet passés, jusqu'à celles d'aujourd'hui, lorsque seuls presque, nous repoussions les attaques contre le Vice-Président, les Sénateurs résignants et le général Grant. Nous étions avec eux à Chicago, nous étions avec eux alors, et nous sommes avec eux maintenant. Ce n'est donc pas étonnant que nous désirions faire des sacrifices pour unir le parti non seulement dans l'Etat, mais dans tout l'Union, et de supporter une Administration méritant le respect et le dévouement de tout patriote.

Nous demandions des conférences, nous les sollicitons encore, mais qu'elles viennent de la part de ceux qui ont, ou qui s'imaginent avoir tout entre leurs mains, que la volonté du peuple soit respectée, quant au résultat nous espérons que le Gouvernement fera une investigation complète de la situation ici, remédiera aux erreurs et le succès sera atteint.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Il serait peut-être bon que quelques-uns de nos prétendus hommes d'Etat lisent l'opinion du Sénateur Lamar sur le Sénateur Conkling, et si leurs convictions sont honnêtes, ils reviendront de leur égoïsme. Mr. Conkling est l'idéal américain comme homme d'Etat, il est le plus grand homme du pays, et l'un des plus grands dans l'histoire du peuple américain. Il est le choix du LOUISIANAIS pour la meilleure place dans le Cabinet du Président Arthur. Les Républicains de la Louisiane le chérissent, et placent son nom côte à côte avec celui de Grant. Nous honorons le Sénateur Lamar pour la haute opinion qu'il entretient de ce grand homme, quoique son ennemi en politique:

OPINION DE LAMAR SUR CONKLING.

"Lorsque Mr. Lamar était en ville, il arrivait souvent qu'on lui demanda à s'exprimer sur ce que ferait, de sa politique future, de son influence avec l'Administration actuelle, le grand Sénateur de New York, M. Conkling, il répondit: "Monsieur Conkling n'a pas besoin de position officielle pour s'assurer une vaste influence dans les Etats Unis. Il plane sur une vaste majorité des officiers, et un grand nombre de personnes ont confiance dans son habileté. De même que Clay, Calhoun et Webster l'ont été, que Seymour l'est, M. Conkling est aujourd'hui honoré et estimé du peuple. Et ceci n'est pas dit dans un sens de parti. M. Conkling est un grand orateur, un chef hardi, et celui qui dans un parti ou l'autre ne le compte pas comme une figure politique se trompe grossièrement. La condition incertaine de son grand Etat et le grand besoin de s'en emparer, donne à M. Conkling une position éminemment recommendable, et son histoire passée ne nous permet pas de douter qu'il est assez habile pour s'en servir. Beaucoup d'observateurs superficiels, ne cherchent pas au delà de ses particularités individuelles. On le regarde tel que peint sur le carton, roulé du Sénat, déraillé du train de l'Administration du Président Garfield, ou ses cheveux arrangés d'une certaine façon, ou son maintien fier. Mais tout cela c'est chercher des tâches dans le soleil. C'est une erreur qu'il faille, à un homme de sa trempe, occuper une place de Sénateur pour accomplir de grands actes politiques. Une place de Sénateur a ses avantages, mais aussi ses déboirs. Combien de plus, une place semblable ajouterait au prestige d'Horatio Seymour. Il n'y a pas de doute que M. Conkling peut rentrer dans le Cabinet Administratif, mais cela n'ajouterait rien à son influence dans le parti; sans lui, l'année passée, son parti eut été remarquablement battu; et jamais celui-ci n'aura de force à moins que guidé par l'esprit actif et entreprenant de M. Conkling."—Vicksburg Herald.

Nous remercions sincèrement "la troupe des Jeunes Amateurs" pour leur invitation à l'égard de la petite comédie, "L'Homme Silencieux ou la Revanche d'un Frere." La représentation aura lieu Dimanche 18 courant, à la salle des Amis de l'Ordre, rue Urquhart, entre St. Bernard et Annette. Admission 25 sous; sièges réservés 35 sous. L'Orchestre est sous la direction du Prof. P. Gaillard. Les portes s'ouvriront à 5 heures. Le rideau se lèvera à 7 heures. Voilà une occasion ou notre population ne peut manquer de s'amuser à peu de frais. Nous souhaitons que la représentation aura un beau succès.

Nous nous empressons de faire connaître à nos lecteurs et lectrices, qu'il y aura Lundi 11 courant, à la salle de l'Economie, un grand concert vocal et instrumental, au bénéfice de Mlle Mary L. Borée. Mlle Mary secondée par les Messrs. Denis, Morette et autres. Prix d'admission 25 cents. Sièges réservés 50 cents.

VARIA.

"Les plus hauts écrivains, qui ont eu le loisir de peser longuement leurs moindres phrases, ont failli, parfois d'une façon grossière, ceux qui subissent la nécessité d'une improvisation rapide ont droit, par conséquent à la plus large indulgence; mais il n'est pas interdit de sourire de leurs erreurs—la vie est si courte!"

"La critique est facile,
Mais l'art est difficile;"

à dit Boileau.

Très sympathique: Dans Melle Rose, quelqu'un s'est écrié: "Pour le coup la bouche de la mère Latrique faillit lui faire le tour de la tête." Espérons que si cette bouche vagabonde eut entrepris une pareille circumnavigation, elle eût eu du moins le bon esprit de revenir ensuite à son point de départ.

Melle X...., chanteuse de dixième ordre, est affligée d'une bouche énorme, qui d'une oreille à l'autre, va. Circonstance aggravante: elle chante horriblement faux.

—La malheureuse, disait l'autre soir une bonne petite camarade, elle ne s'entend donc pas chanter?

—Ce serait bien étonnant, repartit Cascadette, "car elle se chante à l'oreille.

FEUILLETON.

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LES NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

PONSON DU TERRAIL.

CHAPITRE I.

—C'est-à-dire, murmura Raymond avec amertume, que, pendant cette pauvreté momentanée, on les a perdus.

—Non, pas précisément, tu comprends bien, cher ami, que les relation deviennent plus difficiles. Ainsi suppose que tu restes à Paris: te voilà logé au sixième, allant à pied, te crottant; tu ne peux plus te montrer au bois, aller au club, vivre dans notre monde. Nous resterons amis mais nous ne pourrons plus nous voir et nous rencontrer comme par le passé.

Maxime disait tout cela froidement, avec une parfaite indifférence, comme s'il eût parlé d'un étranger.

Raymond soupira et se retourna vers Antonia:

—Maxime a raison, dit-il, c'est en Amérique que les fortunes se font vite. Viendras-tu avec moi, chère âme, toi qui savais si bien définir l'amour tout à l'heure? Va, si je te sens auprès de moi, mon courage doublera, mon intelligence deviendra supérieure et je me hâterai de faire fortune pour te rendre ton opulence passée.

Et Raymond tendait les mains vers la jeune femme, il l'enveloppait d'un regard humide, et semblait attendre qu'elle se jetât dans ses bras et lui dit: Partons!

Mais Antonia se taisait toujours.

—Tu ne m'aimes donc plus? demanda Raymond d'une voix tremblante.

Alors elle leva les yeux sur lui.

—Tu sais bien le contraire, dit-elle. Mais tu es fou, mon pauvre ami, de vouloir t'expatrier d'abord, et tu es bien plus fou, encore, de songer à m'emmener.

—Pourquoi?

—Hé! le sais-je? dit-elle en haussant les épaules. Que veux-tu que j'aille faire en Amérique, à mon âge? J'ai des habitudes prises, des habitudes de paresse et de luxe qui s'accommoderaient mal de la vie errante que tu me proposes. Je n'aime pas aller à pied, j'ai horreur du travail, j'adore le baccarat, je suis à la mode.... Veux-tu que je renonce à tout cela?

Et Antonia s'exprimait avec une nonchalante froideur, en traçant de la pointe de son couteau des arabesques sur la table.

Raymond étouffa un cri, regarda tour à tour cet homme qui s'était dit son ami, cette femme qui avait protesté de son amour, et il mit ses deux mains sur son front et s'affaissa sur lui-même en murmurant:

—Oh! tout ce que j'aimais....

II.

Raymond s'était évanoui. Mais son évanouissement fut court.

Lorsqu'il rouvrit les yeux sous l'impression d'une sensation glacée, il vit devant lui un inconnu qui, après lui avoir fait respirer des sels, lui jetait de l'eau frappée au visage.

C'était un homme d'environ trente-six ans, de tournure distinguée, de mise irréprochable, et dont la boutonnière était ornée d'une décoration allemande.

—Monsieur, dit-il à Raymond, pardonnez-moi. J'étais dans le cabinet voisin, j'ai entendu la chute d'un corps et je suis accouru.

Raymond regarda autour de lui et se souvint.

—Où donc est Antonia? murmura-t-il.

L'inconnu eut un sourire méphistophélique.

—Elle est partie au bras de Maxime, répondit-il.

Et comme Raymond pâlissait:

—Tenez, monsieur, reprit-il, permettez-moi de souper avec vous; je suis homme de bon conseil, au besoin. Nous allions causer; et, sans doute, j'aurai le pouvoir de vous consoler de la perte de notre ami et de l'abandon de notre maîtresse.

Mais ne regarde l'inconnu avec une sorte de stupeur.

—Vous avez donc entendu! balbutia-t-il.

—Tout.

—Vous savez....

—Les cloisons sont minces, on est indiscret sans le vouloir. Mais rassurez-vous, monsieur, si j'ai tout entendu, je n'ai rien appris.

Ces mots étonnèrent Raymond, mais l'inconnu les lui expliqua sur le champ.

—Je savais votre histoire, dit-il, je la savais même beaucoup mieux que vous.

Raymond s'était levé, il avait fait un pas en arrière, et regardait l'inconnu avec étonnement.

Celui-ci ajouta:

—Je sais ce que vous ne savez pas,—votre nom.

—Vous savez.... mon nom? s'écria le jeune homme, qui oublia en ce moment l'abandon de son ami et de sa maîtresse.

—C'est à dire, reprit l'inconnu, que ce protecteur mystérieux qui a veillé sur vous....

—Eh bien?

—Je l'ai connu. C'était votre père.

—Ah! monsieur, monsieur, murmura Raymond étranglé par l'émotion, vous allez me dire son nom, n'est-ce pas? vous allez me dire s'il vit encore....

L'inconnu secoua la tête.

—Il est mort, dit-il.

—Mort! fit Raymond en couvrant de nouveau son front de ses deux mains.

—Mort en laissant une fortune de trois cent mille livres de rente, acheva l'inconnu, et cette fortune, je puis vous la donner, moi....

Raymond laissa retomber ses mains, et attacha sur cet homme un œil fiévreux.

—Qui donc êtes-vous? lui dit-il.

L'inconnu s'était assis en face de Raymond, qui le considérait avec un étonnement mêlé de stupeur.

Nous l'avons dit, il était de haute taille; sa mise et ses manières annonçaient un homme distingué.

Mais il y avait dans toute sa personne quelque chose d'étrange, et pour ainsi dire d'infernal.

Un moment de silence suivit ses dernières paroles.

—Qui donc êtes-vous, lui dit enfin Raymond, vous qui savez le nom de mon père et qui me proposez de me rendre sa fortune?

—Oh! dit l'inconnu, mon nom ne vous apprendra pas grand'chose, monsieur; je me nomme le major Samuel, j'ai été longtemps au service de la Prusse; depuis dix années j'habite la France.

—Mais enfin, monsieur, dit Raymond, comment savez-vous?....

—Ah! permettez, dit le major, laissez-moi vous dire d'abord ce que je sais, vous proposer ensuite un petit marché, et puis, quand vous l'aurez accepté....

—J'écoute, dit Raymond.

Notre héros était ruiné; de plus, son seul ami et sa maîtresse venaient de l'abandonner.... C'en était assez pour qu'il prêtât l'oreille à cet inconnu qui lui proposait une fortune, c'est-à-dire le moyen de reconquérir sa maîtresse et de retrouver son ami.

Le major se versa un verre de vieux médoc, et avant de le boire, il le fit briller entre son œil et la flamme d'une bougie.

—Monsieur, dit-il alors, votre père était duc et pair.

Raymond tressaillit.

—Vous êtes son fils presque légitime.

—Pourquoi presque?

—Parce que le duc votre père allait épouser votre mère lorsqu'une catastrophe les sépara.

—Expliquez-vous, monsieur....

—Oh! pas avant que vous n'ayez appris ce que j'attends de vous.

A Continuer.

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W. S. Posey St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Tensas.

Unavoidable circumstances prevents us from going to presse in time for to-days issue, We ask the indulgence of our patrons.

Judge Beattie, Chairman of the Stalwart Committee will be in town to-day, and will meet the Committee of eleven for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the Washington trip.

The Republicans of the Senate and House met last night for the purpose of organizing a joint caucus. We go to press too early to learn anything definite about the action taken.

REPUBLICAN HOUSE CAUCUS

The Republican members of the House met for the purpose of affecting an organization and to take into consideration what course should de pursued by the minority during the Extra Session. Stalwart and anti-Stalwart agencies were at work to organize the caucus in favor of each wing of the party by outside agencies. After a very heated discussion Hon. T. T. Allain, the Don (Cameron) of Louisiana, a Stalwart of the Stalwarts was unanimously chosen chairman of the caucus. This is signiffcant from the fact that Mr. Allain was chairman of the Grant caucus in 1880, and is now a member of the Stalwart State Central Committee. The course of the LOUISIANIAN is again vindicated by the election of Mr. Allain, and shows hat the peoples' representatives are all stalwarts.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In our columns to-day will be found a synopsys of the President's Message. It portrays the ability and candor of the man who presides over the destinies of fifty millions of people. It is one of the best state papers that ever emenated from the White House. No unnecessary gush or platitudes over sections or individuals. No crocodile tears over the Nations wards nor vain polices or political intrigues but a straight forward business message treating every man woman and child in the nation upon the same equality as citizens. Colored Republicans of the South can congratulated themselves that for once they are not made a distinct class but will be treated as all other citizens and will be protected in their rights in common with all others. Our foreign relations are elaborately treated showing that the President is capable of grappling with all subjects in which the government are interested. The South has nothing to complain of by way of internal improvements. The Mississippi river the great commercial highway of the South and West especially New Orleans has received considerable attention and no doubt with the activity of our representatives in Congress some wholesome legislation will be passed in keeping with the President's message that will greatly benefit the South. The Indian question is a prominent feature in the message. The broad liberal and comprehensive views expressed by the President upon this vexed question should be duly considered, the justice and practicability of which is plain to all. There can be no doubt of the President's position relative to mormonism that great prostituting element which threatens the moral, and social relations of the entire nation. The President deals with this subject with more ability and decision then any of his predecessors. should Congress pass favorably upon his recommendation, the great evil will be wiped out of existance. The great variety of subjects treated in the message and the able manner in which they are handled shows a broad and comprehension mind, whilst the whole paper his about it an orginality seldom found in such documents.

The most important question to us is that of education, which is promincntly brought out in the message and to which we will give special notice in another issue, we trust that Congress will pay special heed to the President's suggestions and legislate accordingly.

The Statutes of Civil Service reform is practically settled by the wise suggestions of the President which if acted upon, cannot fail to bring about happy results. Incompetent and ignorant individuals should not be appointed to prominent positions non should book learning and the school boys aptitude of answering questions be the necessary tests as fitness for positions: The views expressed in the message explains themselves and are the best suggestion that have been made upon the subject. Space will not allow an elaborate comment upon the able and dignified paper but we present it to our people as one of the best indications of a good and happy administration led by a bold able and truthful President.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message ere this have been read and spread all over the State by those interested in State affairs. It is an able document, setting forth the special causes for which the session was called. As the message is a special one and not general, we cannot offer any criticisms as to the Governor's policy. Treating upon the prosperity of the State the Gov. says that matters generally are in a prosperous State, and that the relations between all classes are in a happy condition. To a large extent this is true at present, and we hope that it is the determination of the Governor to keep them so. We will be in a position to test the sincerity of these remarks. Shortly we will have Congressional elections in this State, when the time comes if Republicans can appear upon the hustings in every part of the State without molestation, without violence, or interference of any kind, if they will be allowed to go to the polls on election day and cast their votes in accordance with their honest convictions and have that that vote honestly counted, then we will say that a new era will have dawned in Louisiana. No one is better able to bring about this state of affairs than Gov. McEnery. Representing that section of the country where lawlessness predominates, his edics will be respected if they are issued with that determination which has characterized all of his actions in the past. We trust that the Governor will bring about this result. We will await patiently expecting that all of our rights will be respected as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

On last Thursday the House of Representatives adopted the following resolutiod:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House, be, and is hereby autorized to pay at the close of the session the sum of fifty dollars ($50) to one representative of each of the following journals who report the House for their respective papers, to wit; City Item, Times-Democrat, Bee, Picayune, German Gazette and States.

The next day Hon. T. T. Allain, the worthy Representative of Iberville Parish, who is ever on the alert to advance the interests of the *whole* people discovered that the LOUISIANIAN had been overlooked and omitted from the resolution and just before adjournment succeeded in obtaining a suspension of the rules of the House, a reconsideration and amendment of the resolution so as to include the LOUISIANIAN, and its readoption as amended. It is an achievement of which Mr. Allain may be justly proud and for which we beleive he will be warmly commended by the colored people of the State in whose special interest the LOUISINIAN is published.

We take special notice of this compliment by the House, not on account of the pecuniary aid extended to our representative, but because we regard it as the highest kind of recognition of the representative caracter of the LOUISINIAN, and indicative of the rapid groth of public sentiment toward the recognition of the manhood and citizenship of the colored element in the commonwealth. In this respect it is both significant and important. It is the forerunner of the happy era for which we have labored earnestly and long—a mutual respect for each other by the two races composing the population of the State. When this principle is more firmly rooted among our people the foundation of an enduring properity for Louisiana will be laid so broad and deep that time itself cannot disturb it. Irreconcilables may struggle against it but to this complexion it must come and we hail the action of the House as the first streak of light of the dawning of the glorious day.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

1ST. DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Hon. Wm. A. Robertson President Pro. Tem. presiding.

The Governor's Proclamation convening the extra session was read. The roll was called; the following Senators answered to their names.

T. Y. Aby, J. Numa Augustin, B. F. Brian, T. J. Buffington, M. Cahen, Thos. Campbell, A. J. Cunningham, R. C. Davey, H. Demas, A. Estopinal, T. S. Fontenot, M. J. Foster, J. Hagan, E. Harris, E. E. Kidd, W. W. Leake, H. B. Lucas, R. L. Luckett, B W. Marston, C. Newton, Chas. Parlange, J. F. Pollock, Perry Rogers, J. Stewart, J. Settoon, R. Simms, G. L. Walton.

Prayer by Father Kennedy.

A committee of three to act conjointly with the House committee were appointed to wait upon the Governor to inform him that both Houses were orgauized and ready for business. Several bills were introduced, the Governor's message was read and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by Speaker Ogden Chief Clerk Trezevant read the proclamation, 82 members answered roll call, and prayer was offered by Father Hubert.

Speaker Ogden then offered a very tuching address. The house being called to order, a message from the Senate was received informing the House that the Senate was organized and had appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor. The Speaker then appointed a like committe.

Several communication were received together with the Governor's Message. Which was made the special order for the next day at 1 o'clock.

The rules were suspended to express condolence for the demise of Felix Legendre.

Gov. McEnery appeared in the hall and was invited to a seat upon the Speaker's stand.

Notices of several bills were introduced among which, one by Representative Allain, asking for necessary appropriation for the support of the Southern University.

VACANT OFFICES.

Attention being called to the fact that a number of the offices of the House were vacant Representative Jackson of St-Mary, moved that the chair be empowered to fill all vacancies, the chair dissented and the motion was voted down.

On motion a committee was appointed to consider vacancies. The House then adjourned in memory of Governor Wiltz to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS

SENATE.

Tuesday Dec. 6 1881.

The Senate was called to order by President Robertson, 25 Senator answered roll call, reading of the minutes were dispensed with. The resignation of Secretary John A. Smith was accepted.

Mr. Marston's resolution appropriating $50, to each of the daily papers reporting the proceedings of the Senate after considerable debate was adopted. The printing bill was refered to the committee on printing and the Senate adjourned until the next day at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Speaker Ogden with 75 members answering to their names:

Judge W. A. Seay, from Caddo was sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Representative R. C. Crain.

The Speaker then announced the standing committees.

After the notices of several bills and the reference of the Governor's Message to appropriate committee the House adjonrned to the next day at 12 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

December 7th, 1881.

President Robertson called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ambrose Smith was elected Secretary vice John A. Smith resigned.

The printing bill was reported favorably.

Mr. Marston introduced the following resolution which was adopted.

Mr. Marston submitted the following:

Resolved, Whereas the Governor has recommended in his message that an appropriation be made of $7,000 for the Auditor's office and $4,000 for the Treasurer's office; and whereas the warrants of the State are at a discount and a system of brokerage is practiced in handling them; that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the workings of the offices of the Auditor, Treasurer and Fiscal Agent in all their details, the system pursued in their offices in the management and disposition of the public funds, and such other information as can be obtained to enable this Legislature to act intelligently. Be it further

Resolved, That said committee, in order to make a full and fair report, be empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and if necessary to sit during the interim, between the termination of this extra session and the next regular session.

Mr. Marston explained that he simply desired information on this subject.

The resolution was adopted and the President appointed on the committee, Messrs. Marston. Harris, Leake, Fontenot, Pollock, Cahen and Augustin.

After the passage of several resolutions the Senate adjourned until noon the next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Ogden called the House to order with eighty-two members answering to roll call.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr, Heidenbein offered a motion that a committee be appointed to await upon the Governor asking for an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of members. On motion of Mr. Allain, Mr. Heidenbein's motion was tabled.

Several resolutions were discussed. The committee on ways and means, committee on contingent expenses, and the judiciary committee were each authorized to employ a clerk, and the House adjourned.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE, Dec. 8.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. 28 members present. Mr. Stubbs was granted five days leave of absence, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Speaker Ogden with 73 members present. Mr. Garrett of Ouachita was sworn in as a member of the House.

A motion prevailed and was referred to the Senate for the appointment of a joint committee of five to visit and examine the Charity Hospital

Several bills passed their second readings, and notices of bills given by Messrs. Richardson of Orleans, Harris of De Soto, Quinn of Orleans, and Mr. Aiken. The House then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. Dec. 9th.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Mr. Wynne Rogers was called to the Chair. 28 Senators present. Upon the suspension of the rules a concurrent resolution was passed providing that both Houses and their committees gives preference to appropriation and revenue bills.

Mr. Marston introduced a resolution providing that the Extra Session do not exceed 20 days. The Chair ruled the resolution out of order, upon the ground that it was the business of the Executive.

An appeal was taken, and the ruling of the Chair sustained. After some discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Speaker Ogden. 77 members present.

Gen. Munday introduced a resolution instructing the State officers to report to the State House Committee a detailed statement of furniture, books, etc., in their respective departments, so that an estimate of the expense of the removal of the State archives to Baton Rouge could be made.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably with amendments, House bill No. 5 relative to the sale of the State House.

The following resolution of Mr. Aitken, of Orleans was taken up:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the Speaker shall appoint five members as a standing Committee on the State Debt. The said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, examine witnesses, have full access at all times to the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. It shall be the duty of said committee to make an examination of the validity and character of the bonded and floating dobt, and to report to the House, from time to time, the result of its findings, with such recommendations in this regard, and in their judgment, as will afford relief. Said committee shall, if necessary, sit during the interim between the termination of this extra session and the next regular session.

Mr. Aitken moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Allain, of Iberville, moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

On a call of the yeas and nays the vote prevailed by a vote of 49 yeas to 25 nays.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Allain, Baskin, Billin, Buchanan, Bulow, Butler, Cade, Carron, Chretien, Cosgrove, Davidson, Dillard, Faulkner, Gardner, Garrett, Golsan, Haney, Harris, Hathaway, Heidenbain, Henry, Herring, Jackson of Natchitoches, Jones, Kirk, Kleinpeter, Mixon, Morel, Munday, McCain, McLeroy, Newsome, Ogden of Bossier, Phipps, Pritchard, Quinn, Richardson, Robertson, Seay, Shaffer, Sheppard, St. Clair, Stringfellow, Talton, Varnado, Vaughan, Voorhies, Williams of Morehouse, Wise.

Nays—Aitken, Archer, Armstrong, Barry, Bulger, Cayolle, Deibel, Dudenhefer, Franz, Frazier, Gleason, Jackson of St. Mary, Joffrion, Kavanaugh, Letten, Locke, Lyons, Mahoney, Millandon, Morgan, McDonald, Pearce, Pollard, Roache, Schneider, Verret, Yell.

Mr. Allain moved an ammendment to the following resolution passed yesterday:

Resolved That the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House be and is hereby authorized to pay at the close of the session the sum of fifty dollars to one representative of each of the following journals who report the House for their respective papers City Item, Times-Democrat, Bee, Picayune, German Gazett and States.

Mr. Allain moved the suspension of the rules to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed so as to include the Weekly LOUISIANIAN the only represented Republican journal of the State. The rules were suspended the resolution reconsidered, Mr. Allain ammendment was unanimously adopted.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might also recall with unalloyed content the rare prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests has been plenteous, its various industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of His will which has taken from us the beloved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memories of his exalted character, of his noble achievements, and of his patriotic life, will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and a grief which history will record as a signal token of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind The feeling of good will between our own government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed, on the occasion of the late centennial celebration at Yerktown, that a salute be given to the British flag.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system of education of our people, no measures calculated to promote the general intelligence and virtue, upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive. A large portion of the public domain has been, from time to time, devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands or by some other course, the government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in a portion of the country most impoverished by war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education that there has lately been a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the national government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means such localities which are more in need of such assistance will reap its special benefits.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that grand channel of commerce.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, I stated that in my judgment no man should be an incumbent of an office the duties of which he is from any cause unfit to perform; who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of per ain proposed regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exact more educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

The views expressed in the foregoing are those which will govern my administration of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness is not open to dispute, but the question, how, in practice, such fitness can be most effectually ascertained, is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive, has, as its principal feature, the scheme of competitive examination, save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified. This plan would allow admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In those particulars it is in conformity with existing civil service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are, first, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure; second, a limitation of maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or older, are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded. Third, a retiring allowance on going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that having once entered upon it they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement, they shall be the recipients of an annual pension. That this system, as an entirety, has proved very successful in Great Britain, seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute which should incorporate all its essential features I should feel bound to give my approval. But whether, it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted, even by those who are impressed as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public employments is not to be made an essential part of our own system.

It is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to the test, and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks. There are very many characteristics which go to make a model servant. Prominent among them are probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self-reliance and manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by a competitive examination. To make success in such a court a, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CULLINGS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, December 5, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the seventh day of November I issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in special session in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of December, 1881. This proclamation was not issued without mature consideration. In my opinion the exigencies contemplated in Article 73 of the Constitution had arisen, and I could not see any way to avoid calling the extra session. I am fully aware of the responsibility which rests upon the Executive in exercising the discretionary power vested in him by said article, and only the gravest considerations of public duty controlled me in its exercise. There was a demand for an extra session in various portions of the State, and in other portions it was opposed. All the matters alleged for and against were taken under advisement, and step by step the reasons for an early session of the Legislature became more and more imperative, until I could no longer hesitate to call it. Whether it shall prove a success or not, wether the objects for which it is called shall meet with approbation or not, depends upon the wisdom of the General Assembly. The time for which it is called, the utmost limit fixed by the Constitution, is so short the most energetic efforts of Senators and Representatives to enact the necessary legislation embraced in the call will be required.

I have carefully avoided incorporating any subject of legislation liable to cause dissension or provoke opposition. The matters embraced in the proclamation are of vital importance to the State. There can be but one object in each case, which is to grant the relief demanded. There may be diversity of opinion as to the manner of granting such relief, but none as to the object. hence I am fully convinced that short discussions will result in correct conclusions, and but little delay will be experienced in perfecting necessary legislation.

MAIN OBJECTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The chief object for which an extra session is called are: To provide an adequate revenue for DEBT TO THE FISCAL AGENT,

I respectfully call your attention to act No. 73 of 1880, in relation to the indebtedness of the State to the Fiscal Agent, and recommend that it be so amended as to make the appropriations necessary to pay the interest on said indebtedness out of the interest fund instead of the general fund. The debt to the Fiscal Agent was created by the payment of interest coupons, and as there is now a surplus to the credit of the interest fund, and as

Local.

The "Latter-day Stalwarts" seem to dread a united party.

Mr. B. S. Francisco returned during the week from a trip to S. Louis.

The delegation appointed by the Beattie Committee will leave for Washington at an early date.

"Catherine Cole's" letters will be intercepted by the Picayune, and will appear in its Sunday editions.

Senator Jordan Stewart, and Hons. Isham Pollard and Enos W. Williams of Terrebonne, will please accept our thanks for appreciated favors.

We were pleased to meet Mr. B. B. Ewell [of "Assumption] parish, this week. Mr. Ewell is one of the talented teachers of the parish, and a young man of excellent promise.

The many friends of our popular young friend, Mr. Marshall J. Simms, will regret to her that he is again seriously ill, after having seemingly recovered from his last severe attack. It is the fervent wish of his legion of friends that he will soon recover and be himself again.

Are our Social Circles and Clubs holding back so that they will all start at once? Why not one at the time, at intervals, with intermissions just longer enough to catch our breath for the next entertainment. It would be more agreeable to have a series of entertainments through the Holidays and Carnival to the close,—the Lenten season.

The friends of Louisiana B. M. A. A., will inaugurate the festivities of the Holiday season with a grand Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball at the Economy Hall, on Saturday night of the 17th of December 1881.

Committee of Arrangements: R. C. Howard, Chairman; Charles Middleton, Ex-officio, Jos. Glapion, V. M. Poree, M. S. Baxter, Harry Steele.

On New Year's Day, a grand and impressive Emancipation Jubilee Service, commemorative of the 19th Anniversary of Freedom to the Slaves of this country, will be celebrated at Union Chapel M. E. Church, Bienville, near Villere street. All Societies Clubs, Orders, and other organizations are invited to attend and join in the exercises of the Day. Services will commence at 1:30 p. m.

At an election of officers in Wisdom Lodge No. 28. Act. 8, R. held on December 8th, 1881. The following named were elected for the ensuing term: Wm. H. Green, Ven. Master, T. J. Edwards, S. W.; W. H. Cutter, J. W.; J. F. Jaullot, Orator; J. J. Percy, Secretary; Prince King, Treasury; L. V. Vinet. M. Expert; Max. Palao, M. Ceremonies; John P. Louis, Steward; John Wesley, J. Gent.

The honorary members of the Americus Club have effected a permanent organization. Their object in organizing is for the purpose of constituting an Auxiliary Club to assist the young men of the Americus. They propose to secure a larger club house, with more commodious apartments, and situated in a central locality. In the near future the young men propose to introduce a new feature, that is, Ladies' receptions. On these occasions the evening will be devoted to social enjoyment.

Last Tuesday evening a large number of our people assembled at the First Street Methodist Church for the purpose of hearing discussed the feasibility of established Trade Relations and mail communication between this city and the West Coast of Africa. Rev. Stephen Priestly was chosen president of the meeting and Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson acted as secretary. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Thompson and Mr. J. W. Pierce. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial petioning Congress for national aid and support in this great movement. Mr. Pierce stated that Lagos, a sea port on the West Coast of Africa, exported values amounting to $3,887,880; 337 Bristish and German vessels entered that port, and 28 steamships gave a weekly communication between Liverpool, Eng., and Monrovia, Liberia.

Notice.

To the Members of Tenth Ward Republican Club.

In compliance with the order of the State Central Committee, headed by Judge Taylor Beattie, requesting a reorganization of the various wards—and inasmuch as the term of the incumbent officers has expired.

I do hereby issue a call for the election of a President, Vice President and the subordinate officers of the Club—said election to be held on the 3rd Tuesday in December 1881, at the Hall of the Mother Club corner 1st and Liberty streets, between the hours of 6 a. m., and 6 p. m. Commissioners of election will be appointed at the next regular meeting.

Signed: Jos. Sarapfield, President.

Attest: A. Pogue, Secty.

it is likely to continue for several years, I think it but just and proper to pay this maturing yearly debt and interest out of this fund.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

At the last session of the General Assembly the amount of $4,009 was appropriated to remove the State government to Baton Rouge. I respectfully recommend that this appropriation be renewed, and fixed at such amount as to meet any deficiency in the cash actually available to the credit of this appropriation and in the hands of the State Treasurer, in order that there may be no embarrassment in effecting the removal at as early a day as practicable.

A special report will be made to the General Assembly by the commissioners, appointed under Act No. 86 of 1880 to superintend the repairs of the State House at Baton Rouge, showing what has been done towards rebuilding the capitol, and the amount required to complete the building. If the warrants drawn against the appropriation made by Act No. 65 of 1880 for the repairs could have been realized in cash at par the State House could have been finished under the amount appropriated. Some of the warrants were disposed of to meet the cash payments due to contractors; but when these warrants greatly depreciated in value, it became necessary that the commission should borrow money and pledge a large amount of them as security. Money was thus obtained from I Newman at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and subsequently from the Citizens' Bank at 8 per cent.; the bank redeeming the warrants held in pledge by Newman. The action of this bank in supplying the funds necessary to pay contractors is commendable, and I respectfully request such legislation as may be necessary to redeem the warrants now in possession of the bank.

PROGRESS AND RESOURCES.

The outlook for the State is most hopeful. The advantages of soil and climate are nowhere else equaled. No country presents such advantages of water communication Nearly every locality is reached by a navigable stream. Our resources are attracting attention, and despite adverse circumstances a wonderful development of those resources is going on. Trade and commerce are increasing, extended railroads are in process of construction, and manufactories are attracting univereal attention. Immigration begins to turn towards our State. A most amicable feeling exists between the two races. Race prejudices have subsided, and our people, white and colored, are a unit in striving to develop the resources of Louisiana. Recent investigations have shown that nearly every vegetable, and plant and tree that springs from our soil can be utilized and made profitable. In fact, we have a wonderful diversity in our products of fruits, cotton, sugar. rice. corn and other cereals. while valuable fibrous plants are now being introduced. Attention is being given to stock raising in some of the parishes, and in a few years our stock raisers will be able to supply the home demand for horses and mules. The future for Louisiana is a grand one. It does not seem chimerical, when we look at our extraordinary advantages, to anticipate a future maximum production to the value of five hundred million dollars per annum

There is no reason, then, for the continued cry of "poor Louisiana and her impoverished people." We must realize the fact that she is rich, and force her to the front rank of States. Her assessment roll for 1880 shows a valuation of one hundred and seventy-seven millions ninety-six thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents ($177,096,459.72), and for 1881, one hundred and eighty-one millions six hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-two cents ($181,660, 291 32). This is wrong and should be corrected. Such valuation do us no credit. When the property of this State is thoroughly assessed, even at two-thirds of its value, it will show a valuation of quite three hundred millions. The constitutional limit on taxation will then be more than sufficient. The tax rate can then be reduced, the State Government sustained and our State debt annually decreased. Confidence will be restored, our bonds will be on the market at a reasonable interest, commanding a premium; capital will rapidly find its way here, and we will no longer be humiliated at the low credit of our State.

S. D. McEnery, Governor.

ANDREWS ARRAIGNED.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF HIS WIFE IN COURT.

He Pleads not Guilty, when his Counsel asks a Continuance of the case until January and it is Granted by the Court—Remarks of his Attorney, T. Morris Chester.

As stated in yesterday morning's Patriot, William Andrews, the colored man in jail charged with the murder of his wife, Nary, near Highspire on the morning of the fifth of last July, was brought into court yesterday for trial. The prisoner looked well and gave every indication that prison life agrees with him. He was neatly attired and at once took a seat by his counsel, T. Morris Chester. A few moments were occupied in consultation betwen the two, when the prisoner was arraigned and asked to plead to the indictment. He unhesitatingly replied in a firm tone of voice, 'Not guilty."

There was only a small number of spectators present at the time and appear ently little interest manifested in the matter, though the alleged crime was one of the most horrible ever committed in this section of country. After the prisoner had answered to the indictment, Mr. Chester, his counsel, arose and addressed the court. His remarks were attentively listened to, and much interest centered in the counsellor, he being the first colored attorney who had ever appeared in the Dauphin county court in any legal capacity. He spoke as follows:

May it please the Court: In the case of the State vs. William Andrews my professional services have been solicited—not by the accused, for he is unable to retain counsel; not by any one personnolly interested in him, for he is indeed friendless in the valley and shadow of death; but I am here through the good offices of several ministers of christian churches in this city, who have deem it consistent with thier sacredcalling to care for the material welfare of one of God's imperilled images on this side of the scaffold, rather than wait to confine thier efforts to spiritual interest beyond its ignominious doom. I appear in responce to that humane and progressive sentiment crystallized in prayers of good men, that the humblest citizen charged with the gravest crime should have a fair trial, a well conducted dence and a just judgment. A trial could not be considered fair, nor would the issue be accepted as just, unless a reasonable opportunity was afforded the defence to exhaust its legal resources. Having been recently approached to take charge of this case, the gravity of which deeply impresses me. I regret that sufficient time has elapsed to enable me to fully prepare for this fearful ordeal. I am obliged, therefore, to earnestly ask for a countinuance, not in the spirit of vexatious delay, but in order that I may do justice to the cause of the accused, whose liberty and life are involved in the issue. The poverey of the prisoner seems to have left him without friends. Some few disinterested clergymen, pitying his forlorn condition, have determined, as far as in thier power, to place the defence in the most favorable light, which under our law is vouchsafed alike to saint or sinner, to guilty or innocence, native or alien. The hearts that considerate respond to misfotune are ministering spirit son earth with inspirations from heaven. Faith in hope, is an evidence of that good will which diffuses generosity in the state, decrees justice in the court and deepens piety in the church. It is true that much time has passed since the arrest of the accused, which without a knowledge of the facts, might preclude the grant of this application. A neglect of time does not always place the accused in such a default as to be beyond relief. The opportunity to do and the ability to perform must also be at the disposition of the suitor for this spicies of relief. The neglect of a party to avail himself of his privilege sometimes operates in bar of a remedy which it is discretionary and not compulsory in the court to afford. Delays to do what is apparent and necessary, which could have been accomplished by due deligence, are likely to prijudice at common law and in courts of equity any motion for professional indulgence. In law, misfortune never operates as a default and in its administrations sluings are not always construed as laches. The accused being poor and frendless hasnot been able to do a single act in his own defence. Others, who are unconnected and unacquainted with him, being moved for God's sake, recently inaugurated an effort which contemplates the protection of his legal rights. These commendable spirits have honored me with the request to take charge of the case. I am inclined to comply if ample time is grated to do justice to a case of such magnitude. I ask for a continuance because the destitution of the accused rendered any action on his part for his defense impossible. I ask for a countinuence because his failures to provide himself with a counsel was a misfortune and not a default. I ask for a continuance because sufficient time has not elepsed since the public effort began to prepare for his defence. I ask for a continuance in reccgnition of that worthy spirit which aims to place the accused in such a position before this court, so that popular opinion may without any regrets, say amen to its judgment. I am well aware that there is a wisper going the rounds that the state has not yet completed its chain of circumstances with sufficiet certainly to insure conviction. I would consider it injustice if not reprehensible to risk the life of the accesed on the rumored defects in the common wealth's case. A reliance on the absence of testimony, in a capital issue under the conduct of such an astute district attorney, might occasion an overwhelming surprise which I have no desire to experience. Trained in legal learning at the fount of English jurisprudence, dignified as a science which requires system in its practice, I would be at variance with a line of advanced method in the conduct of a trial for life did I not earnestly impress the court with the necessity of time to prepare for the issue, and the opportunity to analyze several phases under the rules of action. The convenience of counsel addresses itself with much confidence to the courtesy of the court. As this is the last capital case with which the president judge of this court is likely to be connected from the bench which he has distinguished by thirty years of exemplary services without blot or blur, passing through the transition which has reconstructed American jurisprudence upon the basis of that higher tribunal which is no respector of persons, it would be eminently fitting in rounding the period of his brillant career to tem per his action on this motion with that gracious favor for which he too, sooner or later, will be a suppliant from the great judge of judges. "For with what judgment ye, judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you."

At the conclusion of Mr. Chester's remarks, the district attorney stated that he had no objection to the continuance, when the case was postponce until January term.

To a reporter of the Patriot, Mr. Chester stated that the appeal for funds in behalf of the prisoner was being responded to and that he would be ready for trial at the stated time

IN MEMORIAM.

We have seldom had to chronicle a sadder event than the death Virginia Allain, daughter of our esteemed friend Hon. T. T. Allain of Iberville. She died on the sixth inst at the age of 11 years and 2 months. This sweet little girl was the fond pet of her sorrowing parents. A few months ago she made her first communion in the holy faith of her church then in her snowy white robes emblametic of the one she is now wearing in heaven. She was looked upon with loving anticipations by her parents and friends. Like a sweet flower in the midst of that family circle she was the centre of attraction but alas! she was stricken down in early youth and called to the bosom of Her God. We mourn with a sorrowing Father a devoted and grief stricken mother weeping brothers sisters and friends for the sweet little Virginia who has passed within the vail.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday night December 6, at 11:30 o'clock, of typhoid fever, VIRGINIA, daughter of Theophile T. Allain and Aline Coleman, aged 11 years, 2 months and 6 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is sad to chronicle the death of a friend, sadder still to weep for those whose lives have cast around us a lustre as bright as the noon day's sun, and whose associations are mingled with sweet reminiscences which can never be forgotten. But alas! destiny is certain and the decrees of our Creator to which we must always bow in righteous resignation are supreme.

On Thursday morning last Mrs. Anna Brunette Mason breathed her last. She was an affectionate daughter, kind and dutiful wife, and a loving friend. Just in the morning of her day she died, at the age of 28 years. She was a member of the St. James A. M. E. Church, and those who was want to hear that angelic voice which so often wrung out in sweet accents the heavenly praises from that choir cannot fail to breathe a sigh for Mrs. Mason. Her christian character was bright and stainless, and her whole reliance was placed upon Jesus, upon whose breast she breathed her life sweetly away. She was one of our best young ladies and a successful educator of our youth. The many tears shed for her by her large circle of friends are the best tests of the high esteem and regard in which she was held. But whilst we are weeping for her here, she is mingling that sweet voice of hers with angels in that better land where sorrow and sighing can never come. Her beloved mother, sister, relatives and friends can take sweet consolation in the blest assurance that dying as she did triumphant in the blood of the lamb, that in the final day they may all meet in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

Here bring your wounded hearts,
Here tell your anguish
Earth hath no sorrow,
That heaven cannot heal.

(Communicated.)

PILCHER ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. PHILLIP P. E. CHURCH.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the general excellence of the second Grand Organ Recital at St. Phillip Church, by Prof. W. H. Pilcher, assisted by the "Harmonics," a musical society, with Prof. Fayerweather as its organizer and leader. To say that it was the grandest musical treat ever afforded our people, is not saying too much. Prof. Pilcher, the eminent performer on the organ, certainly tested the full capacity of the beautiful instrument in the church. The marvelous expression of this young gentleman is wonderful, it is truly a gift of nature. There being nothing mechanical about his style. Every note is assigned its place, and the keys are struck with just the precise quantity and quality. One of his numbers so enraptured the audience, that a hastily written request of several gentlemen, that he would favor them again was kindly responded to. Did time and space permit, we would speak of each number. but suffice to say "The Morning Light," was the *ne plus ultra* and perfectly entranced, and enchanted his listeners. Mr. Fayerweather with his "Harmonics," consisting of Miss M. Greene, Mrs. A. Gainey, Miss K. McKay, Soprano; Mrs. G. H. Fayerweather, Contralto; Mr. Fayerweather, Mr. W. Nickerson, Tenors, and Messrs. Thomas and Dupuy, Bassos; certainly rendered their part of the programme with great excellence, evoking murmurs of applause. Prof. Pilcher himself, speaking of their beautiful execution, with much appreciation. We learn the Harmonics are open to engagements for fairs, concerts, &c. It is also rumored that a subscription's Recital at this church is proposed, by which some two hundred or more will pledge themselves at 50 cents each, to let Prof. Pilcher know that we can and do highly appreciate his musical ability.

Franklin, La., Dec. 2nd, 1881.

Editor Louisianian:

The Free Press in its issue of the 1st inst. saw fit to reproduce a letter of mine which appeared in the last issue of the Louisianian, and took exception therefrom. I do not for one moment pretend to question the right of the Free Press for reproducing the same, but I do question its right for asserting that I was "getting a little tired waiting for the fulfillment of the Darrall promises, &c." I can safely say without fear of contradiction, that at any time prior to or since the election of Dr. Darrall to Congress, has he ever made any promise to me that I now should complain of or feel aggrieved at, for its non fulfillment. My letter was not intended for any particular individual, were it I would have had the manhood to come out boldly and so have expressed myself.

The blame that a position of patronage is not assigned to some competent colored man in the Customhouse at New Orleans, cannot any more be attributed to Dr. Darrall than to our Senator, as the latter is as much responsible as the former, both are representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana; and my letter of the 19th ult. was intended for both, and from which there could not be any exception taken by them as the appeal therein made was in due form.

The Free Press should not be so willing to find fault of representative colored men, for asking and urging the appointment of men of their own color to office, when, commenting on my letter says: "That white Republicans as a rule, will not assist the colored man to office, as they are too busy looking after their own interests." Then, if what the Free Press says, be so, what remains for us to do? Again says the Free Press: "We do not agree with the article that a special effort should be made for colored men. Color has nothing whatever to do with the question." A very poor rule indeed, that does not work both ways. It seems to me that in our case it works only in one way. We are not asking any more that is our just dues. We are asking for a position of patronage in the Customhouse as Republicans. We are asking it in the name of a District backed by at least four thousand Republican majority, if for nothing else; and if any other portion of this State is not entitled to any consideration, the Third District is; we therefore see no reason why our demand should meet with any opposition, or be condemned by any one. Our request is a just and fair one. and we hope will be duly considered by our representatives in Congress.

Respectfully,
J. B. Verdun, Jr.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Degruy Lodge No. 7 elected the following officers for 1882:—William Vigers, W. M.; A. Tervalon, S. W.; E. Berthelot, J. W.; J. V. Labostrie, Treasurer; W. H. Green, Secretary.

Richmond Lodge No. 1 has chosen the following officers for 1882:—S D Hale, W. M.; Harry Steele, S. W.; Robt. Millet, J. W.; J B Gaudet, Treasurer; George Mason. Secretary.

Esther Chapter, order of the Eastern Star elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Mrs Julia Weeks, W. Matron; J A Marshall, W Patron; Mrs Annie Howard, Ast. Matron; Mrs J Isabelle, Treasurer; J B Pierson, Secretary; Mrs. H Robinson, Conductress; Mrs. Odele Davis, Ast. Conductress.

Don't forget the Grand Public Installation and Ball at Turners' Hall, St. John's day, Tuesday, December 27th. Admission 50 cents.

Our obligated brethren again demands our display this week with pen and paper. Not arrayed as they are with massive charms, and sevenfold Masonic diplomas the imposing magnificence and splendor of which could not be excelled, and with suitable attendant scenic effects, to display its sanctity and holiness with a divine splendor in which Masonry alone should be taught. Look at the frivolity and merriment, displayed in the various degrees on traveling the rough and ruggod road, to listen in turn at prayers the sanctity of which, instead of being properly impressed upon the mind and memory of the candidates, is thus most blasphemously profaned! If Masonry is of a divine origin, why not make it divine, and let only such be accepted as candidates whose previous life and moral rectitude entitles them to the high honor of becoming a Mason.

The Masonry of to-day is run into the ground, and needs just such pruning as the Morgan's excitement gave it, when only the good and true Masons remained. The men who dishonored Masonry are in the ascendant numerically in a great many Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies, and they prostitute Masonry to the most unholy purposes. It would be a blessing if rules could be brought to bear upon every member of the order, to stand the test of the level, plumb and square, morally and mentally, purge the order of all those who are found deficient. Look at the large army of members who will not pay their dues, and the hundreds who will take all the advantages of charity they can induce the true Mason to give them as a loan and never pay them back.

All this was not so some years ago, when the majority of Masons were Masters only, a few were Royal Arch, and fewer still Templars—and none of them Tabernacles or Pythians, oh! no, they have found new fields of prey—a California of investigation, a place of society of sisters to pass the hours away, this is the reason that the Masonic order is pulled down below the standard of the sideshow orders, who are known by their gavish display of "fuss and feathers," rosettes and combination pins, &c. Look at the present appearance of the Knight Templars on parade. The frivolous display upon the street will rouse the enthusiasm on an empty-headed youth, "Young America," and forsooth he must be a Templar. He must go in as an E A. and start, and is rushed through the lodge and chapter "without knowing the form thereof," instead of being thrust out as an ignoramus, and then into the Commandery, to be hurried through, and immediately get the showiest rig that can be purchased to wear upon the street. He is done with the Lodge.

In contemplation of all existing evils, do you not think that Masonry needs a reformation? This reformation can be had upon an entire reorganization of the order, based upon its fundemental principles. Ponder the views we have advanced in our mind, and give you the benefit of our experience through our sparkling columns. Perhaps a reformation can be had, and when bigotry, treachery and dishonesty are banished. Let each candidate in masonry be brought to the severest test and undergo a trying ordeal, and our word for it, he will be a Mason indeed. "Not an obligated Mason" as many of our Tabernacle and Pythian Masons are, but a true Mason at heart, and one who will live up to the teachings of the Masonic order, and one who will not join the sideshow branches either.

Though loth to lay our pen aside, we fear to have grown wearisome to you, brothers, excuse shortcomings in the theory advanced, which requires to be handled by the true masonic principles, so we bid our Obligated Masons adieu for this issue.

Our Columns.—Will not our old friends as well as new put forth renewed efforts the coming year to increase the circulation of the Louisianian? A little effort on the part of our present subscribers would easily give us five hundred new subscriptions. With these new subscriptions we could make some improvements in the Louisianian. that we know would be very acceptable to our Masonic readers. Without your assistance we cannot do it. Let Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies act in this matter at once. See to it, brothers, that you go to work. The present year has been the most prosperous one that we have experienced, and our courage is up for a greater success and a better journal. If our friends will help us we will accomplish much that will gratify alike the writer and the readers. Let us hear from you, brothers.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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I. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.
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Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. oct. 15

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of 1,000,000

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWHELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

The Extraordinary Drawing Of

TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 13,1881

Will be Drawn Under the Immediate Supervision and Management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD, OF LOUISIANA, AND JUBAL A. EARLY, OF VIRGINIA.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Over Half a Million Dollars Distributed.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

Splendid Chance

FOR A FORTUNE!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

WILL GIVE AT *New Orleans, La.,* ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13,1881.

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS M.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..... 50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..... 20,000

☞One Prize to every Nine Tickets. ☜

11,279 Prizes, All Amounting To

$522,500.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1881.

Look at the Extraordinary Distribution!

100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars Each!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000.....	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000.....	50,000
1 Prize of	20,000.....	20,000
2 Prizes of	10 000.....	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000.....	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000.....	20,000
50 Prizes of	500.....	25,000
100 Prizes of	300.....	30,000
200 Prizes of	200.....	40,000
600 Prizes of	100.....	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10.....	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are.....	$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are.....	10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $20,000 prize, are.....	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Fifths, $2; Tenths, $1.

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Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency, or send by express.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Drawing of December 13, 1881,

All The Prizes Are Paid On Presentation.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications, to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

Or to No. 212 Broadway, New York.

PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

GRAND BAZAAR

—AND—

Social Entertainment,

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

COMMON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ON

NOVEMBER 29, 30 and *DECEMBER* 1, 2 and 3, 1881.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR CHURCH

1881

BAZAAR DEPARTMENT:

China Table. Mrs Julia Stackhouse and Miss M. C. Lewis.

Jewelry. Misses Sarah A. Merrit and L B. Gordon.

REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT:

Supper Table. Mrs Sarah KcKinsey & Mrs Elmira Foreman.

Chodolate Table. Mrs Virginia Flowers & Mrs Frances Berry.

Gumbo Table, Mrs Elmira Stranger & Mrs Alice Green.

Lemonade Table Mrs. J. Hutton & Mrs S. Rivers.

Ice Cream Table. Katie E. Davis & Miss Ann E. Fisher.

SOCIAL DEPARTMENT:

Guess Cake. Mrs Susan Samuels & Mrs S. E. L. Johnson.

Grab Bag. Misses Roberta Logan and Emma Merrit.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT:

1st. *A Gold Necklace.* Misses Mary Logan, Annie Bowser, Ada Levy, L. Brauer, Hettie Carter and Harriet Harris

2nd *A* $5 00 *Wash-stand Set,* Mrs Julia Bates, Miss M C. Johnson, Mrs Alice Green, Mrs Euphrosine Pierre and Mrs Alice Williams.

3rd *One Ton of Coal* Mrs Louisia Owens, Mrs Mary A. Green. Mrs Ellen Mason. Mrs Harriet Bradford and Mrs Susan Rush.

4th *One Barrel of Flour* Mrs Mary Gray Mrs Perrine Weeks. Mrs Bettie Caruthers. Mrs Isabella Young, and Mrs Cassie Brown.

5th *A* $15 00 *Tea Set.* Mrs Amanda Freeman. Mrs Anna Jackson, Mrs Mildred Reed, Misses Ella Harris and Mary F. Williams.

The parties turning over the most funds, will receive a fine Ice Cream Set.

The prizes will be awarded on the last night of the Entertainment.

Admission 15*cts.* *Children* 10*cts.*

Doors Open at 7:30 P. M.

nov26.

A Grand Masonic Celebration

AND

PUBLIC INSTALLATION,

Will be given under the auspices of the

M. M. EUREKA GRAND LODGE F. A. A. M.

FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

At Turner's Hall,

ON

ST. JOHN'S DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 27, 1881.

Officers of Surbordinate Lodges will be Installed. To conclude with a PROMENADE CONCERT.

COMMITTEE—Bro E J Weeb, Chairman; Bro W G Brown, Bro Monroe Nelson, Bro A W Thompson, Bro J G Lewis, Bro J A Williams, Bro J V Labestrie, M W C F Laad, Grand Master and Ex-Officio Obairman.

DOORS OPEN AT 7:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission 50 Cts.

nov26-5w

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Addess to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. C. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist Treasurer; P. N. F. James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, 1st Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hank, Bayon Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N Orleans; P. W G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans, P. G. M., Graham Fell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J. Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor.

141.....COMMON STREET.....141

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